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By Eustace Mullins

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America in the Bicentennial year showed many of the characteristics of Russia in 1910. The white middle class is working hard, saving money, educating their children, and buying real estate and insurance from their earnings. On the surface, it seems a comfortable, predictable world, but terrible forces are at work. Like Russia in 1910, America in 1976 has well organized revolutionary groups infiltrating every part of society, and especially into the religious, educational, and governmental institutions. As for the press, one need hardly mention that journalism has always been one of the most sordid types of prostitution, and American journalists have eagerly allied themselves with what they believe to be the great power of the immediate future, the Satanic powers of international Communism.

Despite the billions of dollars which Americans are spending on insurance, they are not spending one cent on any insurance against the only real threat on the horizon, that is, the certainty that all of their property will be confiscated and that they will be placed in forced labor camps to work and to die.

The following quote stands for itself: "Many camp points were known for executions and mass graves;

Orotukan, and Polyarny Spring, and Svistoplyas, and Annushka, and even the agricultural camp Dukcha, but the most famous of all on this account were the Zolotisy Goldfields. At Zolotisty they used to summon a brigade from the mine face in broad daylight and shoot the members down one after another. (And this was not a substitute for night executions, they took place too.) When the chief of Yuglag, Nikolai Andreyevich Aglanov, arrived, he liked, at lineup, to pick out some brigade or other which had been at fault for something or other and order it to be taken aside. And then he used to empty his pistol into the frightened, crowded mass of people, accompanying his shots with happy shouts. The corpses were left unburied."

Of course, we have read this sort of stuff many times, from the Nuremberg Trials, about the Germans mistreating the Jews, but wait, Aglanov, Zolotisty, these are not German names. This must be a quote from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's book, *THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO*. And on page 389, Volume Two of this work, we find a very significant passage:

"But some transports of condemned zeks arrived too late, and they continued to arrive with five to ten people at a time. A detachment of killers would receive them at the Old Brickyard station and lead them to the old bathhouse to a booth lined with three or four layers of blankets inside. There the condemned

prisoners were ordered to undress in the snow and enter the bath naked. Inside, they were shot with pistols. In the course of one and a half months about two hundred persons were destroyed in this way. The corpses were burned in the tundra."

In this passage, Solzhenitsyn is describing the execution of Trotskyite prisoners at a Moscow train station in April 1938. It sounds all too familiar, because hundreds of pages of sworn testimony describing these incidents were taken down at the Nuremberg Trials and used to condemn the legally elected officials of the German nation to be executed for "war crimes"! How did this come about? When the German Army made its lightning dash into Russia in June of 1941, the Soviet leaders realized that Jews in the captured border cities would be the first to collaborate with their conquerors. Stalin ordered all the Jews in the path of the German advance to be rounded up and hauled to the interior on cattle trains. Many of them were sealed, and most of them had no food or water. As a result, many thousands of Jews died in horrible circumstances. Also in the path of the German advance were a number of huge Soviet slave labor camps. There was no possibility of evacuating them, and the Russian guards herded prisoners into large groups and massacred them with machine gun fire. When the Germans captured these areas, they were stunned to find large mounds of unburied corpses.

In order to have proof of the savage mentality of the Communist commissars, the Germans methodically photographed the scenes of these massacres, and took statements from some survivors who had fled into the woods. At Nuremberg, in order to have a legal excuse for killing the captured Germans, the victors changed the statements and photos to read "German guards" where they had formerly read "Russian guards" and changed the locale of the massacres to read "Auschwitz", "Dachau" and other German camp areas instead of the true Russian ones.

The Henry Kissinger's, German refugee Jews who swarmed into Germany with the American Army, and who became the new commissars of the defeated people, had embarked on this venture with the modest proposal of using these forged accusations as their excuse for exterminating the entire German people, a la Morgenthau. However, as usual, the Jewish duplicity paid unexpected dividends when it was decided to extort ten billion dollars in "reparations" from the vanquished Germans to pay for the Jews whom the Soviets had killed. Today, the defeated Germans are still paying vast sums of money to the State of Israel for the Jews who died in Stalin's death trains.

Solzhenitsyn does not touch upon this aspect of history, apparently because he does not know of it. However, he does expose the fact that the entire Soviet

slave labor camp system was built up by Jews. On page 79, vol. II GULAG ARCHIPELAGO, he reproduces the faces of the six Jews who were responsible for designing the entire system and bringing it into being. They are Aaron Solts, Naftaly Frenkel, Yakov Rappaport, Matvei Berman, Lazar Kogan and Genrikh Yagoda. So little has been known to the West of the Soviet slave camps that the first four names are unknown to students of the Communist atrocities. Luzar Kogan (Cohen), of course, became the Commissar of Industry, and Yagoda became head of the secret police. In fact, most of the Soviet hierarchy under Stalin worked their way up from managing the slave labor camps, because this was the only part of the entire Soviet economy which was functioning! Even today, the slave labor camps are the only portion of the Soviet system which meet production norms, and the Soviet system depends on them and on aid from the Western democracies. Without these two factors, the Russian economy would collapse within a few months.

The faces of the six Jews whom Solzhenitsyn exposes as the founders of the slave labor system give a more than adequate explanation why the German Zionist, Henry Kissinger, refused to allow President Ford to meet with Solzhenitsyn. Recruited as the Soviet agent Bor while serving with the U. S. Army in Germany, Kissinger had carried out many high-level operations for the Soviet Union, but few were more

crucial than preventing Solzhenitsyn from coming to the White House. Our Washington officials have always denied any knowledge of the existence of the slave camps even though hundreds of American citizens have been imprisoned and died in them. Solzhenitsyn quotes a figure by Professor of Statistics Kurganov that from 1917 to 1959, sixty-six million people have died in Russia's slave labor camps! At the end of World War II, the Jews at Nuremberg, in casting about for a figure which they could claim as the number of Jews killed in the war, at first seized upon the then total of the victims of the Russian camps, sixty million, and seriously proposed this as the basis for negotiating their extortion of money from the defeated German people! cooler heads among them prevailed, and they decided upon the more reasonable figure of six million Jews, which they claimed had been "exterminated" by the Germans. The actual figure, of course, was about two thousand Jews who had died from typhus in the German camps after American air strikes had cut off German supplies.

Since the Communist system could not function without slave labor, concentration camps appeared only a few months after Lenin and the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia. Solzhenitsyn reports that in August 1918, Lenin sent a telegram to the Penza Provisional Executive Committee, where the peasants were already revolting against the Bolsheviks, "Lock up all the gulag doubtful ones in a concentration camp

outside the city". Ten days later, a decree was sent out ordering mass executions. It also stated, "Secure the Soviet Republic against its class enemies by isolating them in concentration camps".

In prior usage, concentration camps had referred to prisoners of war, but no nation had ever considered using such camps to imprison its own citizens. Furthermore, the "class enemies" of the new Soviet Republic were no longer the "aristocrats" and "oppressors", but the peasants and workers who were to be enslaved to support the new regime. Thus began the vast network of camps which came to be known as the Glavnoye Upravlenye Lagerei, or Office of Penal Labor Camps, whose initials were read as Gulag, and which became known as the principal part of the Soviet Empire, the Gulag Archipelago, the many millions of faceless slaves who toiled for their Soviet masters.

Maps detailing the location of these camps have been circulated in the United States since 1947, but the State Department has always denied their existence. Furthermore, the United States has persistently refused to bring up the question of these camps before the United Nations, thus sparing the largest slave holding state in the world, the Soviet Union, the public embarrassment of discussing its slave policies. No wonder Kissinger was told by Moscow that Solzhenitsyn must not be allowed to come to the White House. Suppose Ford, with one of his usual

gaffes, would later refer to the slave camps in talking with reporters!

Solzhenitsyn describes the most important single official who devised the scheme of operations of the Gulag Archipelago as Naftaly Frenkel, a Turkish Jew. Frenkel had become a multi-millionaire timber king in Turkey, and after the Bolshevik Revolution, he became a resident Soviet intelligence agent in Constantinople. In his role, he created a large black market exchanging Soviet paper rubles for gold. Although he obtained millions for the Soviets through these transactions, there were large scale frauds, and in 1927, while in Russian, he was arrested and sent to prison. After a few months at Solovki prison, he arranged a personal meeting with Stalin, with whom he talked for three hours. The entire time was spent by Frenkel describing the methods he had devised for getting the most work out of the slave labor. Stalin was so impressed that he adopted the entire package. Basically it consisted of making sure that every prisoner worked every day of his entire sentence, and that a system of food rationing be adopted which he had copied from the Eskimos, a fish on a pole held out in front of the running dog team.

With Stalin's blessing, Frenkel was freed and placed in charge of the construction of the White Sea-Baltic Canal, also known as the Belomor Canal. One hundred thousand prisoners died during the first winter of working under the Jew Frenkel's command.

Nevertheless, foreign visitors were brought to such projects to be convinced of the greatness of the Soviet Union. Supreme Court Judge Leigowitz of New York State visited one of these slave labor camps and rapturously wrote of it in Life Magazine, "What an intelligent, farsighted humane administration from top to bottom. In serving out his term of punishment, the prisoner retains a feeling of dignity". Thus we come to a basic emotion of the biological parasite, which sees the gentile slave toiling for the enrichment of the parasite, and is overcome at the justice and the humaneness of it all.

Solzhenitsyn gives us many descriptions of mass killings at these camps, which were usually carried out because of a failure to meet a production norm, or because some of the prisoners balked at the terrible conditions. On page 390, he writes:

"A. B. _____ v has told how executions were carried out at Adak----, a camp on the Pechora River. They would take the opposition members with their things out of the camp compound on a prisoner transport at night. And outside the compound stood the small house of the Third Section. The condemned men were taken into a room one at a time, and there the camp guards sprang on them. Their mouths were stuffed with something soft and their arms were bound with cords behind their backs. Then they were led out into the courtyard, where harnessed carts were waiting.

The bound prisoners were piled on the carts, from five to seven at a time, and driven off to the Gorka----, the camp cemetery.

On arrival they were tipped into big pits that had already been prepared and buried alive. Not out of brutality, no. It has been ascertained that when dragging and lifting them, it was much easier to cope with living people than with corpses. The work went on for many nights at Adak."

Despite many fictional accounts of the imaginary atrocities which were claimed to have occurred at German concentration camps, none of the Jewish faked stories equals the raw horror of Solzhenitsyn's true accounts of the Russian slave labor camps. The Jews must be green with envy. They had tried, to the limits of their imaginations, to invert terrible things which they could use to accuse the vanquished Germans, and Solzhenitsyn has surpassed them in horror a thousand times.

Americans may wonder why no story of the Russian concentration camps ever makes it into the movies or television. The reason is quite simple, there is no room. All of American television and movies are taken up with horror stories of the Nazis and their camps. Despite the fact that the Nazi camps have been empty since 1945, for forty years thousands of American movies and television shows have depicted fictional happenings at these camps, while not one

movie has been made about the Russian camps, despite the fact that millions of slave laborers continue to die in these camps. The notorious Zionist propagandist, Billy Graham, is currently raking in millions of dollars to finance his propaganda work for Israel by distributing a movie "The Upper Room", about the supposed terrors of Nazism, yet he has ignored many letters asking why he doesn't film stories from The Gulag Archipelago.

However, we write today of the horrors of the Soviet slave camps, not merely from pity for their victims, but because these camps are the blueprint for the America of tomorrow, the America which our educators and our preachers and our government Officials are planning for us. The locations of the camps are already known, and the ingenuity of our nation is adding a new dimension in horror for our complacent white American middle class. Not only do we have thousands of clever Jewish Naftaly Frenkels to plan the operation of the American slave labor camps, but they will be staffed with the most brutal types of black guards, who can be relied upon to surpass the brutalities of the Soviet terrorists. All over America, thousands of Negroes are being recruited into "correctional" work (The legislation making the concentration camps official in Russia was called the Corrective Labor Act of 1924). These Negroes are being trained in the most advanced techniques of brutalizing and dehumanizing the white Americans

who will become their victims. And perhaps our American leaders, with their genius for exceeding numerical accomplishments reached in other countries, will be able to surpass the world record of sixty-six million victims murdered in the Soviet slave labor camps. Perhaps we can murder one hundred million white Americans in the camps which are expected to be put in operation here in the next several years.

Meanwhile, the white American middle class spends not one penny to avoid its certain fate, but continues to pile up savings and real estate for those who are ruthless enough and determined enough to take it away from them by force. We refer, of course, to the biological Jew and his willing ally, the Negro terrorists. It is no accident that Henry Kissinger, at this very moment in time, is in Africa hysterically preaching the destruction of the white race, for he and his colleagues intend to wipe us out, not merely in Africa, but throughout the world. It was not an idle observation when his close friend, the Jewess and writer Suzanne Langer, wrote in the New York Times, "The white race is the cancer of history".